

THE PLYMOUTH TRIBUNE.

VOLUME III

PLYMOUTH INDIANA, THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1904.

NO. 38

BIG CONVENTION CALLED TO ORDER

Hon. Elihu Root Sounds the Republican Keynote at the Chicago Gathering.

RECORD OF THE PARTY IS GIVEN

Speaker's Idea Appears To Be "Stand Pat" Thereon.

Eulogy for McKinley, Hanna and Roosevelt—Claims Efficient Action Against the Trusts—Fairbanks for Vice President.

Chicago, June 21.—There was a crush at the entrances of the Coliseum when the doors were opened at 10:30 a. m. today to admit the people who held tickets of admission to the national Republican convention; and there was a rush to get in after the doors were opened. For an hour at least the ticket takers and ushers had



a strenuous time. After that it was easier. The interior and exterior of the building were bright with the national colors, the interior being very profusely decorated.

Then the Band Began to Play. As the people began to arrive a band played patriotic airs and was applauded for its efforts to make the time pass pleasantly. As the time of calling to order drew near the prominent men came in, and as they were recognized cheers broke out, delegations and handkerchiefs were waved, and the recipients of the honors bowed their thanks for the welcome given them. A tumultuous cheer broke out as Chairman Payne, of the national committee, stepped forward at 12 o'clock, noon, to call the convention to order.

Prayer Opens the Proceedings. As his gavel fell on the desk a hush came over the vast assemblage, and Rev. T. P. Frost, at the request of the chairman, stepped to the front and delivered an eloquent invocation. Secretary Elmer Dover then read the call for the convention, and the gathering settled itself to listen to the "keynote."

SPEECH OF ELIHU ROOT Gives a History of the Achievements of the Republican Party.

The temporary chairman, Hon. Elihu Root, of New York, was then introduced, and was enthusiastically applauded. As soon as quiet was restored he proceeded with his opening speech. He began by saying: "The responsibility of government rests upon the Republican party." He declared that difficult problems press upon the government, and said that, "When the course of the next administration is half done the Republican party will have completed the first half century of its national life. Of the eleven administrations since the first election of Abraham Lincoln, nine—covering a period of thirty-six years—have been under Republican presidents. For the greater part of that time, the majority in each house of congress has been Republican."

"History affords no parallel in any age or country for the growth in national greatness and power; and honor, the wide diffusion of the comforts of life, the uplifting of the great mass of the people above the hard conditions of poverty, the common opportunity for education and individual advancement, the universal possession of civil and religious liberty, the protection of property and security for the rewards of industry and enterprise, the cultivation of national morality, respect for religion, sympathy with humanity and love of liberty and justice, which have marked the life of the American people during this long period of Republican control."

Enumerating the reasons why the Republican party will ask a renewed expression of confidence from the people he said they were because its principles were right; because the party has been faithful to its promises; because the party character gives assurance of good government; because its candidates are of approved competence and patriotism; because its present policies are beneficial; the people's business is being well done and should not be interfered with. He asked if we have not had a good, safe, effective, honest, and conservative government, and referred to the reduction of taxation as soon as the war with Spain was ended.

He said on the point of honesty:

"The vast and complicated transactions of the treasury, which for the last fiscal year show actual cash receipts of \$4,250,200,262 and disbursements of \$4,113,199,414, have been conducted with perfect accuracy and fidelity, and without the loss of a dollar."

TACKLES THE TRUST QUESTION Tells What Has Been Done Under Republican Administrations.

Coming to the subject of trusts he said: "Four years ago the regulation by law of the great corporate combinations called 'trusts' stood substantially where it was when the Sherman anti-trust act of 1890 was passed. . . . At every election, the regulation of trusts had been the football of campaign oratory and the subject of many insincere declarations. Our Republican administration has taken up the subject in a practical, sensible way as a business rather than a political question, saying what it really meant, and doing what lay at its hand to be done to accomplish effective regulation."

He enumerated three practical statutes passed by congress and said: "In separate suits fourteen of the great railroads of the country have been restrained by injunction from giving illegal rebates to the favored shippers. . . . The beef trust was put under injunction. The officers of the railroads engaged in the cotton carrying pool, affecting all that great industry of the south, were indicted and have abandoned their combination. The Northern Securities company, which undertook by combining in one ownership the capital stocks of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railroads to end traffic competition in the Northwest, has been destroyed."

"The right of the interstate commerce commission to compel the production of books and papers has been established by the judgment of the Supreme court in a suit against the coal carrying roads. Other suits have been brought and other indictments have been found and other trusts have been driven back within legal bounds." He then referred to the war against the cattle range land grabbers, against land frauds, against derudation of forests, reclaiming of arid lands, the improvement of the mail service, work for the benefit of the farmer such as crop information, the oleomargarine act and protection against animal and plant diseases.

CUBA AND THE PHILIPPINES

How We Freed the Former and Our Work in the Latter.

The speaker then took up Cuba and the Philippines. He told how we had freed the Pearl of the Antilles from military occupation after establishing a government there, and declared the Platt amendment "the sheet anchor of Cuban independence" and credit, and read President Palma's dispatch of May 20, 1902, expressing the profound gratitude of the Cuban people to the United States for what the United States had done for that people.

He said of the Philippines: "The last vestige of insurrection has been swept away. With their work accomplished, over 53,000 American troops have been brought back across the Pacific. Civil government has been established throughout the archipelago. Peace and order and justice prevail." Then he enumerated the different laws enacted, for the archipelago, which he said "challenge comparison with the statutes of any country."

As to the future he said: "None can foretell the future; but there seems no reasonable cause to doubt, that under the policy already effectively inaugurated, the institutions already implanted, and the processes already begun in the Philippine islands, if these be not repressed and interrupted, the Philippine people will follow in the footsteps of the people of Cuba; that more slowly indeed, because they are not as advanced, yet as surely, they will grow in capacity for self-government, and receiving power as they grow in capacity, will come to bear substantially such relations to the people of the United States as do now the people of Cuba."

OUR STANDING AMONG NATIONS

Something To Be Proud of—Tributes to McKinley, Hanna and Roosevelt.

After summarizing the foreign policy of recent years—including our action in Panama, which was unreservedly approved; our action as to China protecting China from dismemberment; also at the opening of the Russo-Japanese war limiting the field of action; the settlement of the Alaskan boundary dispute; establishment of the Hague tribunal; the recent arbitration of questions between Venezuela and several European governments—he said:

"All Americans who desire safe and conservative administration which shall avoid cause of quarrel, all who abhor war, all who long for the perfect sway of the principles of that religion which we all profess, should rejoice that under this Republican administration their country has attained a potent leadership among the nations in the cause of peace and international justice."

This, however, required backing up by an adequate army and navy, and he told what has been done in that line. After summarizing the work done by the first McKinley administration and that done by the present government, he said:

"We challenge judgment upon this record of effective performance in legislation, in execution and in administration. The work is not fully done;

policies are not completely wrought out; domestic questions still press continually for solution; other trusts must be regulated; the tariff may presently receive revision, and if so, should receive it at the hands of the friends and not the enemies of the protective system."

He closed with an eloquent tribute to the late President McKinley, declaring that his successor followed his policy; to Senator Hanna, and to President Roosevelt of whom he said:

"Incapable of deception, he has put aside concealment. . . . It is no campaign of sounding words and specious pretenses, for our President has told the people with frankness what he believed and what he intended. . . . No people can maintain free government who do not in their hearts value the qualities which have made the present president of the United States conspicuous among the men of his time as a type of noble manhood. Come what may here—come what may in November, God grant that those qualities of brave true manhood shall have honor throughout America, shall be held for an example in every home, and that the youth of generations to come may grow up to feel that it is better than wealth, or office, or power, to have the honesty, the purity, and the courage of Theodore Roosevelt."

SECOND PLACE IS FAIRBANKS

Seems Sure To Be Roosevelt's Running Mate—Anti-Convention Notes.

The nomination of Senator Charles W. Fairbanks for vice president was regarded as settled when New York decided to cast her seventy-eight votes for him. Wisconsin delegates voted at their caucus to give a complimentary vote for ex-Governor Edward Scofield for vice president. Complimentary votes will be cast for many favorite sons, although it is known that the Indiana senator will be nominated. Colorado will vote for Springer; Illinois for Hitt; Missouri for Walbridge; Nebraska for Webster.

The men who are to examine the platform, which has been in the possession of Senator Lodge for several days, have been selected by the various state delegations, and there is practically no doubt that the declaration for protection will be emphatic.

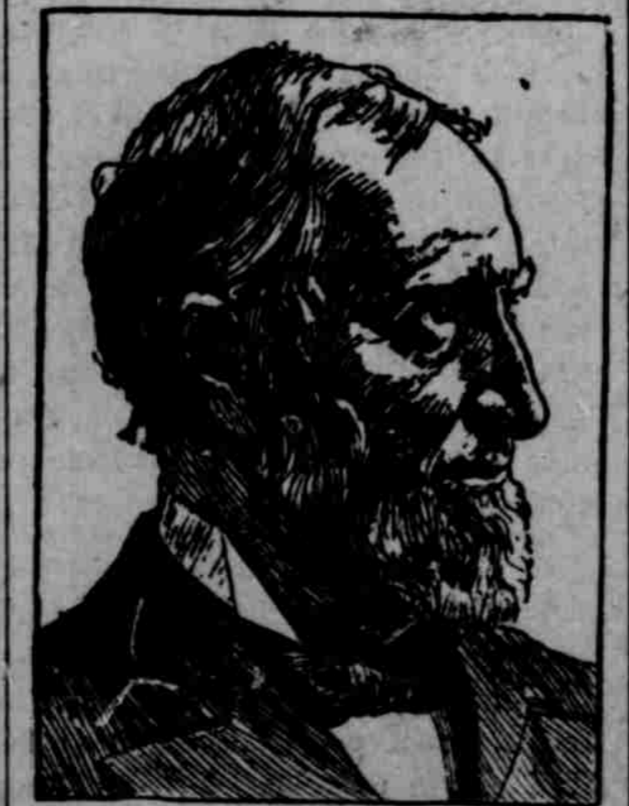
The committee on resolutions selected by state delegations at their caucus includes the following names: Illinois, Albert J. Hopkins; Indiana, Albert J. Beveridge; Iowa, J. W. Hythe; Michigan, Andrew B. Dougherty; Wisconsin, John C. Spooner.

The new Republican national committee contains among others the following names: Illinois, Frank O. Lowden; Indiana, Harry S. New; Michigan, John W. Blodgett; Wisconsin, Henry C. Payne.

The principal diversions were offered by the caucuses of the Iowa and Illinois delegations. Governor Cummins presented to the Hawkeye delegation the "Iowa idea" in an entirely new dress. It was in the form of a plank setting forth the "idea" as a declaration for reciprocity and reduction of tariff schedules. It was rejected by the delegation and this sounded its death knell so far as the present convention is concerned.

In the Illinois caucus the contest was for the chairmanship of the delegation. Senator Callahan was opposed by the Governor Yates faction, but won out handsily. It is conceded that his defeat would have prevented his reelection to the senate.

Chicago, June 22.—Promptly at 12 o'clock noon the second session of the Republican national convention was called to order by National Committee Chairman Payne. For an hour or more before the time for the gavel to fall the hall had been rapidly filling until from the stand the great building presented a sea of faces, rising tier on tier until the features of the people



CHAIRMAN CANNON. were lost in the far distance of the top seats in the gallery. The band had played, the banners had fluttered, and amid it all the features of the great dead Ohio leader had looked down from above the rostrum.

Prominent Men Again Welcomed. Again the assembled thousands greeted with cheers, handclappings and waving of handkerchiefs the distinguished men as they made their appearance in the hall. "Uncle Joe" Cannon, who was to be the permanent chairman, was especially welcomed as he strode to his seat; Black, of New York, who is to present the name of the nominee for president, was also loudly applauded; Beveridge, of Indiana, who is to lead the seconding, was quickly recognized and enthusiastically cheered. Fairbanks, who is slated to exchange his senatorial gown for the gavel of the senate presiding officer was warmly welcomed. In fact none of the leaders was allowed to

pass to his seat unwelcomed.

Permanent Organization Effected. This was the day of permanent organization. The proceedings opened with prayer by Rev. Thomas E. Cox, of the Roman Catholic church. With bowed heads the convention listened to the invocation, and at its conclusion Temporary Chairman Root called for the report of the committee on credentials, which, when read, was followed by that of the committee on permanent organization. This named Hon. Joseph P. Cannon, speaker of the house of representatives, as permanent chairman. The choice of the committee was agreed to with a round of applause, which swelled to a roar as the veteran statesman advanced, was introduced by Chairman Payne, and proceeded to address the convention.

HE STANDS FOR PROTECTION

Chairman's Speech Is a Plea for the Party to "Stand Pat."

Chairman Cannon began with the declaration that the Republican party was national always in its policies, and summarized its history from the beginning of the war for the Union to a bankrupt treasury, it went back to the policy of Washington—protection—and that policy had been the shibboleth of the party since. This policy, he said, had raised the country from insignificance in a manufacturing sense to more than the first in that sense.

He eulogized the benefits of protection, giving figures to show the enormous wealth which, he alleged, was its result. He referred to the value of our home market, which he credited to protection, because, he said, protection enabled the people to buy, as it made them prosperous. It was absolutely necessary to uphold the policy, he said, that enables us to dominate our own markets and continue the present and growing wage to our own people.

Our progress was illustrated by figures showing the increase in wealth per capita from \$307 in 1850 to \$1,235 in 1900; by the increase in the total wealth from \$16,000,000,000 in 1850 to \$100,000,000,000 or more, at present, and by statistics from the postoffice department. In fact, the chairman's speech was devoted to eulogy of the policy of protection.

Then he turned his attention to the Democracy and its views on the protection policy. For more than sixty years, he said, that party had denounced protection as robbery, and though there were leaders of the Democracy who expressed modified views, the speaker who came out radically in favor of free trade was the one who obtained the wildest Democratic applause. He said the Democratic demand that the Democracy be given control of the government reminded him of Aesop's fable of the wolves who asked the sheep to discharge the dogs who protected the sheep and install in their places the wolves.

Labor strikes, he said, were not the result of deficits but of profits. Referring to the trusts, he said they undoubtedly existed, but the Republican party would see that no man or combination was above the law, and would not only enact the necessary legislation to crush the harmful kind, but would enforce that legislation. All have an equal opportunity before the law, and all must obey it. "Our civilization is built upon obedience to the law," he said.

The people of the United States, he said, have far greater wealth than any other people on earth. All the alleged trust properties produced only 16 percent of the products of the country in 1900, while independent producers were responsible for the other 84 percent, and competition, after all, regulates production and price.

He referred to anarchism as an imported blight, and in this connection paid a warm tribute to the late president McKinley; said that the present president had pledged himself to continue the policies of his predecessor, and had kept that promise nobly. Citing, he made a reference to Cuba and the Philippines, declaring that "imperialism" was a myth, and ended thus:

"Let us make our nominations in order and appeal to the people of the country for a renewal of power to the Republican party, standing by our policies, ready to legislate where legislation would be productive of more good than evil from the economic standpoint, but refusing to legislate and lose the substance of success in a vain effort to secure the shadow that abideth not, and satisfieth neither the intellectual nor material existence."

The reports of the committees on rules and resolutions were the next things in order after Cannon's speech.

AFTER ROOT HAD SPOKEN

Later Proceedings of the First Day of the Convention.

After Root had concluded his speech yesterday the other temporary officers were named, among them the following:

General secretary—Charles W. Johnson, Minnesota. Assistant secretaries—Lucian Grey, Illinois; Willett M. Spooner, Wisconsin; Romie C. Stebbins, Indiana; Edwin C. Sims, Illinois; James H. Paddock, Illinois.

Reading clerks—W. D. Harrison, Nebraska; Dennis Alward, Michigan. Tally clerks—Fred B. Whitney, Illinois; George W. Dixon, Nebraska.

Messenger to the secretary—Henry F. Daniels, Wisconsin.

Messenger to the chairman—Gurley Brewer, Indiana.

Sergeant-at-arms—William F. Stone, Maryland. First assistant sergeant-at-

arms—David C. Owen, Wisconsin.

The selection of temporary officers was approved by the convention.

An interesting incident at the time was the presentation of a gavel to Chairman Root. It was from the local committee and was presented by Graeme Stewart in a few words, and Root bowed his response. The rules of the last national convention were adopted temporarily and the call of states was called for members of the committees on permanent organization, rules and order of business, credentials and resolutions.

The question was put to the convention as to approving the recommendation of the national committee to seat the delegates from Porto Rico and the Philippines, and it was approved.

A beautiful gavel was presented to National Chairman Payne by the Chicago committee. The article is intended for business, being heavy and strong. Engraving it is a heavy gold band inscribed "Mr. Henry C. Payne, Chairman Republican National Committee, 1904."

VAN SANT HAS ONE "FIRST"

Gets Ahead in Putting Roosevelt's Name Before the Convention.

It was left to Governor Van Sant, of Minnesota, to first place the president's name before the convention. He found the occasion in presenting to the convention a table which had been built by the manual training school connected with the South Minneapolis High School. The applause was general.

In the convention hall yesterday there was one woman delegate who had the same right to vote held by each accredited male delegate. She was Mrs. Charles A. Eldredge, of Colorado Springs, Colo., an alternate delegate whose principal was absent. Other women alternates present were Mrs. Owen Lefevre, of Colorado; Mrs. Susan West, of Idaho, and Mrs. Jennie E. Nelson, of Utah.

From a decorative point of view the Coliseum is a success. Flags and bunting are used profusely, but in good taste. Foliage and palms soften the general color scheme, and form a setting for sixty large engravings of President Roosevelt used in festooning the national colors above the galleries, and ranging entirely around the hall. The crowning feature of the decorations is a painting of the late Senator Hanna, which hangs directly over the platform and occupies the most conspicuous position in the Coliseum.

Something of the magnitude of this painting may be realized when it is said that its surface is as great in square feet as the combined surface of the sixty large pictures of the president. President Roosevelt, however, was as prominently shown to the delegates in a heroic painting spectacularly unveiled on the chairman's platform at the conclusion of Root's speech, a climax that brought a prolonged outburst of enthusiasm.

LAFOLLETTE DOES NOT CONTEST

Says the Committee on Credentials Is Not an Unprejudiced Body.

Chicago, June 22.—The La Follette faction of the Wisconsin Republicans declined to make a contest before the credentials committee, declaring that it refused to do so on the ground that the committee on credentials was not an unprejudiced body.

The Wisconsin case was one of the earliest called when the credentials committee went into session. The contestants were not present when the sergeant-at-arms announced that the committee was ready to hear the Wisconsin fight, and the case was passed until a contest in the Fourth Alabama district had been heard. The Wisconsin case was then called for the second time and both parties filed into the committee room. The burden of proof was on the contestants and they opened and closed their case with a single statement by Gilbert E. Roe, who spoke as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee—Several members of the committee on credentials before which we are now asked to present our case are members of the national committee, which passed on this case before. We do not, therefore, consider this an unprejudiced committee. We understand, moreover, that several members of this committee have been approached, and we, therefore, decline to present our case, preferring to submit it to the people of Wisconsin at the election next November. I will file with the committee this paper containing the statement I have just made."

A dead silence followed the speech of Roe. Some members of the committee scowled at him, and others smiled sarcastically, but not one word was said in reply. Roe advanced to the clerk's desk, handed up his paper, and then in company with his colleagues, left the committee room.

The La Follette statement's principal point was that the national committee neglected to examine records that gave a history of the Wisconsin dispute. Governor La Follette left the city last night for Milwaukee, declining to say anything. The credentials committee later gave to the Spooner men a hearing and decided to make the Wisconsin dispute a special order, and appointed Governor Durbin, of Indiana; E. C. Benton, of Massachusetts, and J. J. Gardner, of New Jersey, a special committee to examine all the papers in the case.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

Women Suffragists Heard—Some Planks That Are Asked For.

The committee on resolutions met immediately after the convention adjourned and organized by electing Sen-

ator Lodge, of Massachusetts, chairman, and authorizing him to appoint a sub-committee of thirteen to prepare the platform. This committee as appointed includes Lodge, Gallinger, Dabell, Forsker, Hopkins (Illinois), Senator Heyburn, John W. Blythe (Iowa), and Beveridge.

Among the first who knocked at the committee's door were the women suffragists asking a plank in favor of "a constitutional amendment preventing the disfranchisement of citizens of the United States because of sex." Mrs. Upton, an Ohio woman, took the lead; said she was in politics and liked it and declared the women were not asking anything hard, and that if the committeemen were real citizens they would jump out of "that window to do our bidding."

Representative Barthold, of Missouri, was present with international arbitration plank. An anti-peonage plank was asked for by a Georgian.

After the committee was organized Lodge laid before it a draft of a platform intended as a basis for action. This draft includes a plank strongly commending the established Republican policy on the tariff and declaring it necessary to maintain the protective policy in the interest of United States labor and industries. Added to this is a declaration committing the party to a readjustment of the schedules if found to be desirable in the future, and also a mild declaration on the subject of reciprocity and a pronouncement against trusts, but with a reservation in the interest of "established, legitimate industries."

The committee finally agreed to a tariff clause announcing a willingness to change the schedules "whenever business conditions demand the change," but all changes to be along protection lines. Chairman Lodge later announced that the committee had concluded the platform, and was ready to report to the full committee at ten o'clock this morning. "Not one word as to the platform," was Chairman Lodge's statement when asked for details.

Bobrikoff's Remains at St. Petersburg.

St. Petersburg, June 22.—The body of General Bobrikoff, the late governor general of Finland, has arrived here from Helsinki. It was received with full military honors and was interred at the family vault at Sergievo, near St. Petersburg.

SUICIDE OF A SCIENTIST

He Prepares Electroshock for Himself, Using a Traction Plant to End His Life.

Crawfordsville, Ind., June 21.—Charles Kaller, of Naperville, Ill., an expert electrical engineer, committed suicide by scientific methods. The tragedy took place at a camp near here where a traction plant is being installed by the Northwestern Traction company, which employed the engineer.

Kaller in the night removed his clothing, stretched himself at full length on a large timber saw, tied a feed wire about his wrist and then completed the circuit by seizing a second feed wire with steel nippers. His body was found when the camp awoke. The voltage in the wire was not high, and a less perfect arrangement would have done little damage, in the opinion of experts. The engineer was graduated from Purdue university only last week and was one of the brilliant men of the class, being a member of Tau Beta Pi.

Finds the Brakeman Responsible. Vincennes, Ind., June 21.—The official investigation to fix the responsibility for the wreck on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad here Sunday has been concluded. The finding accuses Albert Evans, brakeman on the freight train, of having left the switch open. Evans declares that he closed the switch.

Murder by a Jealous Man.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 21.—Penfield Pope, a young negro, shot and instantly killed his wife at the doorway of their home. When arrested he said that he saw his wife in company with another man.

Recovered Dead Number 734.

New York, June 21.—The list of those who perished on the General Slocum is growing. Up to 1 a. m. today 102 additional bodies had been recovered. This brings the total number of bodies recovered up to 734, and yet there are something like 323 persons unaccounted for. A number of these are among the unidentified at the morgue and over on North Brother Island, and the "unrecognizable" that have been buried in the Lutheran cemetery on Long Island.

Death of Charles E. Netcher.

Chicago, June 21.—Charles E. Netcher, president and treasurer of the Boston store, who with a career begun as "cash boy" in a dry goods store became the owner of downtown business property in Chicago said to be worth \$2,000,000, died at Mercy hospital as the result of an operation for appendicitis. He leaves a widow and four children.

Sultan Decorated Miss Letschman.

Constantinople, June 21.—The sultan has decorated Miss Letschman, the daughter of the United States ambassador, with the grand cordon of Chefract, and Comte Contaud Biron, to whom she is engaged, with the second-class of the Mejlite.

Ex-Banker's Son a Hold-Up.

Kansas City, June 21.—Carey Snyder, son of R. M. Snyder, promoter and ex-banker, pleaded guilty in the criminal court here of holding up and robbing a pawnshop.

New Bank at Muncie.

Muncie, Ind., June 22.—The People's National bank has been organized, with Edward Tuhey as president.

DRANK HIMSELF MAD

After Abstaining for Seventeen Years a Man "Boozes" for Thirty-Five Days.

DISSIPATION ENDS IN DEATH

Some Facts in His Life—Thugs Abound at Muncie—Indiana Miscellaneous News.

Marion, Ind., June 22.—John Horton, who died in the ward for the insane at the county infirmary, is said to have a history which was probably the cause of his action in drinking alcoholic liquors for thirty-five days, ending in death. He came to Indiana seventeen years ago. He procured a position on the farm of Lisbon Overman, and he told Overman that he had had trouble in Virginia.

Had a Battle with Officers.

After two years he decided to return to Virginia to visit his home. He left Indiana, but returned within a few days. He told Overman that when he went to the home of his mother the officers around the house and as they closed in he managed to escape by a rear door and ran up the side of a mountain. He said the officers pursued him for some distance, until he sheltered himself among some stones and warned the officers not to advance. They failed to heed his warning and a battle ensued.

No Drink for Seventeen Years.

Horton said he saw one of the officers fall and he supposed he was killed. This seemed to worry Horton and caused him much mental anguish. He declared he would never drink intoxicating liquors again, which indicated that the first trouble was caused by intemperance. This vow he kept for seventeen years, but on April 30 he began drinking and did not cease for thirty-five days, when he became insane. He was removed to the county infirmary and placed in a padded cell, where he died two days later.

NEGRO BENDING OVER HER

Sight Seen by a Young Woman of Muncie When She Awoke in the Middle of the Night.

Muncie, Ind., June 22.—When Miss Effie Shook, a well-known young woman, awoke in the middle of the night she saw the face of a negro bending over her, the man holding a lighted match in his hand. She screamed loudly and the negro escaped through a door, the lock of which he had broken off. The second robbery of the Williams boarding house, within a few days, has been reported. When Aaron Prior went to sleep in the place he had \$40 in his pocket, and when he awoke in the morning the money was gone.

Another stranger had a similar experience a few nights before. Burglaries and attempted burglaries have grown so common during the last two months that many of them are never reported to the police. They are almost of nightly occurrence. Local talent is believed to be responsible for some of the work.

Grinstead Is Probably Immortal.

Kokomo, Ind., June 21.—The most rapid recovery on record here from a supposedly fatal gunshot wound is that of Jasper Grinstead, residing west of this city, who was shot by his cousin, Joseph Daugherty, in an encounter over Daugherty's wife, three weeks ago. The bullet entered Grinstead's back, near the spine, cut its way straight through the body, penetrated the liver and lodged just under the skin in front, where it was cut out. He has surprised everybody by getting well.

He Never Needed the Money.

Shelbyville, Ind., June 22.—Mrs. John Wheeler found \$1,000 of old money in an old family Bible that was hidden away by her husband thirty-four years ago. When John Wheeler, a young farmer of this county, was married, thirty-four years ago, he had saved \$1,000. On his wedding day he told his wife that he would put the money away until they needed it. The husband died a year ago. Mrs. Wheeler had hunted for the money but failed to find it.

"Bright" Boys at Elwood.

Elwood, Ind., June 22.—S. Sive, pawnbroker of this city, was held up by a party of boys, who entered the store and called to see slung shots, billies, revolvers, etc. One boy secured several of the articles called for, and the others stood guard over Sive while he made his escape. The boys were strangers to Sive, but it is thought that they live in the city.

Adds Insect to Injury.

Sullivan, Ind., June 22.—Miss Erline Sinclair, the school teacher who was ducked in an icy pond last December by six of her pupils, has been awarded \$200 damages against Floyd and Ida Dechard, Pearl and Kate Parks, and Jessie and Gettie McClellan for the offense.

Would Not Risk the Unlucky.

English, Ind., June 22.—Because his share of his father's estate was thirteen acres Percy Knight refused to accept it, and sold out to the other heirs for ten cents.